

ความหลากหลายของໄລເຄນວງຄໍາກົດາຊີອິບນັ້ນໂຄງກາງໃບເລື່ອໃນກາຕະວັນອອກຂອງປະເທດໄທ

ວລັນທີ ເພິ່ງສູງເນືນ* ກວິນນາດ ບັວເຮືອງ ແລະພ໌ຈະ ມົງຄລສຸຂ

ໜ່ວຍວິຊ້ໄລເຄນ ການວິຊາຊີວິຫານ ຄະນະວິທະຍາຄາສົດ ມາຮວິທະຍາລ້ຽມຄໍາແຮງ ຫ້ວມາກ ບາງກະບົມ ກູງເຖິງທັນທຳ 10240

*E-mail: vasun_poeng@hotmail.com

ປ່າຍເລັນເປັນປໍາທີ່ມີຄວາມທາງທາຍຂອງໜີໄລເຄນ ໂດຍເພັະຍ່າງຍິ່ງຕັ້ນໂຄງກາງໃບເລື່ອຈຶ່ງເປັນພື້ນເຕັ່ນແລະເປັນທີ່ເກາະອາຍີທີ່ເໝາະສົມຕ່ອໄລເຄນວິຊາກົດາຊີ (Graphidaceae) ຈຶ່ງເປັນໄລເຄນໃນກຸລຸມຄຣັສໂຕສ (crustose) ທີ່ມີຈຳນວນສາມາຊີການທີ່ສຸດ ໂດຍມີຮາງປະມານ 2,400 ຊົນດ້ວຍໂລກ ວັດຖຸປະສົງຂອງກາຕີກົດາໃນຄຣັງນີ້ເພື່ອສໍາວັດຄວາມທາງທາຍຂອງໄລເຄນວິຊາກົດາຊີອິບນັ້ນໂຄງກາງໃບເລື່ອໃນກາຕະວັນອອກຂອງປະເທດໄທ ຈາກຈຳນວນທັງໝົດ 459 ຕ້ວຍໜ່າຍທີ່ເກີບຈາກຕັ້ນໂຄງກາງໃບເລື່ອ ນຳມາກົດາກາຍໄດ້ກ້ອງຈຸລທຣນັນແລະທຽບທາສາຮາຖຸຕິຢູ່ຢູ່ດີ (spot tests) ແລະຮັກເລີ່ມວິວາງ (thin layer chromatography, tlc) ສາມາຮະບຸໄດ້ 34 ຊົນດ້ວຍໂລກ 13 ສຸກຸລ ໄດ້ແກ່ *Chapsa*, *Diorygma*, *Dyplolabia*, *Glyphis*, *Graphis*, *Leucodection*, *Ocellularia*, *Pallidogramme*, *Phaeographis*, *Platygramme*, *Sarcographa*, *Stegobolus* ແລະ *Thelotrema* ໂດຍມີໄລເຄນໜີ *Graphis analoga*, *G. norstictica*, *G. streimannii*, *Leucodection compunctellum* ແລະ *L. occultum* ເປັນໄລເຄນໜີດໍາເຕັ່ນທີ່ພົບໄດ້ວ່າໄປ ນອກຈາກນີ້ຍັງພົບໄລເຄນ *Thelotrema* sp. ຈຶ່ງມີສໍາຜົນຮະບຸໜີໄດ້ ແລະ ດາວວ່າຈາເປັນໜີໃໝ່ຂອງກາຕີກົດາໃນກາຕະວັນອອກຂອງມາຮວິທະຍາຄາສົດ ກາຕີກົດາຄຣັງນີ້ເຊີ້ມເຫັນວ່າຕັ້ນໂຄງກາງໃບເລື່ອເປັນໜີໃໝ່ໃນພື້ນປ່າຍເລັນທີ່ເໝາະສົມຕ່ອໄລເຄນໃນວິຊາກົດາຊີ

Diversity of lichens family Graphidaceae on *Rhizophora apiculata* Blume in Eastern Thailand

Vasun Poengsungnoen* Kawinnat Buaruang and Pachara Mongkolsuk

Lichen Research Unit, Department of Biology, Faculty of Science, Ramkhamhaeng University, Bangkok 10240

*E-mail: vasun_poeng@hotmail.com

Mangroves are very rich in species of lichens. *Rhizophora apiculata* Blume is a dominate species in mangrove forest and also one of the important substrate for epiphytic lichens. Graphidaceae is the highest diversity of crustose lichens, with nearly 2,400 species worldwide. Our objective was to explore the diversity of lichens in family Graphidaceae on *R. apiculata* in Eastern Thailand. All 459 specimens were collected and examined with dissecting microscopes and light microscopes. Secondary metabolites were characterized by spot tests and thin layer chromatography (tlc). The result showed that 34 species within 13 genera were found namely *Chapsa*, *Diorygma*, *Dyplolabia*, *Glyphis*, *Graphis*, *Leucodection*, *Ocellularia*, *Pallidogramme*, *Phaeographis*, *Platygramme*, *Sarcographa*, *Stegobolus* and *Thelotrema*. Out of this, *Graphis analoga*, *G. norstictica*, *G. streimannii*, *Leucodection compunctellum* and *L. occultum* were common lichen species. In addition, *Thelotrema* sp. was unidentified species and was expected to be a new to science. Our results indicated that *R. apiculata* was a favorable substrate for epiphytic graphidoid lichens.